





are taken from the democratic newspaper published at that place:

"While a number of revolutionary soldiers were being introduced to Gen. Cass, one of our citizens approached the general, and asked if he remembered him. Upon replying that he did not, he gave the following account of their first meeting: 'In the spring of 1813, Fort Meigs was besieged by the British and Indians, and the militia of Ohio were called out to march to the relief of the fort. Gen. Cass was appointed to the command. Six thousand assembled at Upper Sandusky, of whom two thousand were selected to proceed on to the fort. The marshes and woods were filled with water, making the roads almost impassable. The commanding general had not yet arrived, but was daily expected. On the second day of the march, a young soldier, from exposure to the weather, was taken sick. Unable to march in the ranks, he followed along in the rear. When at a distance behind, attempting with difficulty to keep pace with his comrades, two officers rode along, one a stranger, and the other the colonel of his regiment. On passing him, the colonel remarked, 'General, that poor fellow there is sick; he is a good fellow though, for he refuses to go back; but I fear that the Indians will see him, or the rebels pick him, before we get to Fort Meigs.' The officer halted, and dismounted from his horse. When the young soldier came up, he addressed him: 'My brave boy, you are sick and tired, I am well and strong; mount my horse and ride.' The soldier hesitated. Do not wait,' said the officer, and lifting him upon his horse, with directions to ride straight to the general's tent, he proceeded on foot to join the army. At night, the young soldier rode to the tent, where he was met by the general with a cheerful welcome, which he repaid with tears of gratitude. That officer was General Cass, and the young soldier was the person addressing him, our worthy fellow citizen, John Laylin. The general, remembering the circumstance, immediately recognized him. Mr. Laylin remarked, 'General, that act was not done for the world to look upon; it was done in the woods, with but three witnesses.'"

"Another: Our old friend Major Turke, on being introduced to Gen. Cass, exclaimed, with much animation, 'General, I thank God that I am able to see you! I fought by the side of your father, Jonathan Cass, at your uncle, Daniel Cass, at the battle of Bunker's Hill. Your father was sergeant of the company, and I was a corporal. We were brothers together during the war. God bless you, General, for his sake.' The general was deeply affected in meeting the friend and companion of his father, while the old veteran, with eyes sparkling, recounted the scenes through which they passed together in the days of danger and strife—the times that 'tried men's souls.'"

Another anecdote of General Cass, while on his tour through Ohio, was related with much spirit by the late gallant and lamented Gen. Hunter. The carriage containing Gen. Cass was one day stopped by a man, who, addressing the general, said: 'I can't see you pass without speaking to you. You don't know me, General.' Gen. Cass replied that he did not. 'Well, sir,' (said he), 'I was the first man in your regiment to jump out of the boat on the Canadian shore.' 'No, you were not,' (said Gen. Cass); 'I was the first man myself on shore.' 'True,' (said the other); 'I jumped out first into the river, to get an elephant, but you held me back, and got on shore ahead of me.'"

The result of the contest in 1844 is well known. The vote of every western State, save one, and that by a meagre majority, was given for Mr. Polk. To the efforts of General Cass, and his great personal popularity exerted in favor of Mr. Taylor, much of this is to be attributed. In the following winter, General Cass was elected to the Senate of the United States, and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1845. In the formation of the committees of the Senate, Gen. Cass was unanimously tendered the post of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which, however, he declined. On two subsequent occasions, the same position was offered him, but he has uniformly declined it.

In December, 1845, General Cass introduced resolutions in the Senate relative to the national defenses, with particular reference to the condition of our affairs with Great Britain, growing out of the Oregon question. These resolutions he supported in a speech, of which the following is an extract, referring to the course which should be pursued in maintaining our rights to the territory in question:

"As to receding, it is neither to be discussed nor thought of. I refer to it but to denounce it—a denunciate which will find a response in every American bosom. Nothing is ever gained by national pusillanimity. And the country which seeks to purchase temporary security by yielding to unjust pretensions, buys present ease at the expense of permanent honor and safety. It sows the wind, to reap the whirlwind. I have said elsewhere, what I will repeat here, that it is better to fight for the first inch of national territory than for the last. It is better to defend the door than the hearthstone—the porch than the altar. A nation character is a richer treasure than gold and silver, and exercises a more influential influence in the hour of danger, which, if not power itself, is its sure ally. Thus far, ours is untarnished; and let us all join, however separated by party or by space, so to preserve it."

In the month of March following, General Cass delivered his celebrated speech on the Oregon question. As this speech has been circulated and read very generally, a mere allusion to it here is all that would appear necessary; and the following extract expresses so fully the sentiment of every patriotic American, that it is worthy of record:

"It pains me, sir, to hear allusions to the destruction of this government, and to the dissolution of this Confederacy. It pains me, not because they inspire me with any fear, but because we ought to have one unpronounceable word, as the Jews had of old, and that word is 'disunion.' We should expect to see that word in the mouths of our enemies. This cry, 'Disunion,' to Jerusalem, grates harshly upon my ears. Our Jerusalem is neither beleaguered nor in danger. It is yet the city upon a hill, glorious in what it is—still more glorious, by the blessing of God, in what it is to be—a landmark, inviting the nation of the world, struggling under the stormy ocean of political oppression, to follow us to a haven of safety and of national liberty. No English Titus will enter our temple of freedom through a breach in the battlements, to bear thence the ark of our constitution, and the book of our law, to take their stations in triumphal procession in the streets of profane Rome, and trophies of conquest and of modern subjugation. Many a raven has croaked in my day, but the angry has failed, and the republic has marched onward. Many a crisis has presented itself to the imagination of our political prosopists, as we have increased in years, and that, too, with an accelerated progress unknown to the history of the world. We have a class of men whose eyes are always upon the future, overlooking the blessings around us, and forever apprehensive of some great political evil, which is to arrest our course somewhere or other on this side of the millennium. To them we are the image of gold,

and silver, and brass, and clay, contrariety in unity, which the first rude blow of misfortune is to strike from its pedestal."

"For my own part, I consider this the strongest government on the face of the earth for good, and the weakest for evil. Strong, because supported by the public opinion of a people inferior to none of the communities of the earth in all this constitutes moral worth and useful knowledge, and who have breathed into their political system the breath of life; and who would destroy it, as they created it, if it were unworthy of them, or failed to fulfill their just expectations. And weak for evil, from this very consideration, which would make its follies and its faults the signal of its overthrow. It is the only government in existence which no revolution subverts. It may be changed; but it provides for its own change, when the public will requires. Plots and insurrections, and the various struggles by which an oppressed population manifests its sufferings and seeks the recovery of its rights, have no place here. We have nothing to fear but ourselves."

The part taken by General Cass in the subsequent exciting controversy on this question, and his vote in opposition to the treaty, are too well known to require further notice. Having been trained in the school which taught him, in intercourse with foreign nations, to ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong, he had the moral courage to stand up for the right, whatever might be the consequences.

During the session of Congress, hostilities commenced between the United States and the republic of Mexico. Gen. Cass advocated the most energetic measures for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and for carrying it into the heart of the enemy's country.

In the winter of 1847, the "Wilnot Proviso" was introduced into the Senate, as an amendment to the three-million bill, by a federal senator from New England. The design of the bill was evidently to defeat the passage of the bill to which it was to be attached, and to embarrass the administration in the prosecution of the war. Gen. Cass voted against the proviso, for reasons given in his speech on the occasion.

It was during the sessions of this Congress that the tariff of 1846, and the independent treasury established. It was not alone to the exclusive champion of free trade, and the ultra advocate of a hard-money currency, that the opponents of protection, and the enemies of a paper currency, are to look for the defeat of these measures. Such men are usually in the pursuit of some little practical abstraction, which gives them but little inducement to practical men. But it is to men of enlarged and liberal views, whose strong character and influence carry conviction with their action, that the country is indebted for radical and beneficial reforms. General Cass gave to these great measures the weight of his influence, and his zealous and unflinching support. At the close of that Congress, General Cass was invited by the democratic members of the legislature of New York, to participate of the dinner at Albany, as a mark of their appreciation of his brilliant public services, and their estimation of his character as a man. This honor, however, he declined.

In August following, he delivered an address before the literary societies of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, at the annual commencement of that institution. The societies afterwards prepared an elegant gold-headed cane, with appropriate devices, which was presented to him in Washington on the 4th of March, 1848.

On the meeting of the present Congress, Gen. Cass was elected chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs—a post for which he was eminently qualified, and which, as he had been unanimously selected, he considered it his duty to accept. His course as chairman of that committee, and his views upon the war question, have been seen in the daily proceedings of the Senate. The following brief reply to Mr. Mangum is probably as good a summary of his opinions as can be given:

"Now, with respect to the progress of the war, it is said that General Scott is going on from town to town, and from city to city, conquering all before him. I am very glad to hear it. I hope that the commanding general will continue to go on in this way. If he does so, I have no doubt he will conquer Mexican obstinacy, and thus conquer a peace. I have already expressed my opinions with regard to the war in Mexico, and have nothing to say on the subject now, except to tell the senator from South Carolina, that the adoption of resolutions in this Senate with regard to any danger—if danger there be—in the progress of this war would be but as the idle wind. You might as well stand by the entrance of Niagara, and say to its waters, 'flow not,' as to the American people 'annex not territory,' if they choose to annex it. It is the business of the Mexican people to do us justice; that prolongs the war. It is that which operates on the public mind, and leads the senator from North Carolina to apprehend a state of things which he fears, but which, for myself, I do not anticipate. Let me say, Mr. President, that it takes a great deal to kill this country. We have had an alarming crisis almost every year a long time. I can recollect, I came on the public stage as a spectator before Mr. Jefferson was elected. That was a crisis. Then came the war of the non-intercourse—of the war—of the bank—the tariff—the removal of the deposits—and a score of others. But we have outlived them all, and advanced in all the elements of power and prosperity with a rapidity that is unknown in the history of nations. If we should swallow Mexico to-morrow, I do not believe it would kill us. The senator from North Carolina and myself may not live to see it, but I am by no means satisfied that the day will not come in which the whole of the vast country around us will form one of the most magnificent empires that the world has yet seen—glorious in the establishment and perpetuation of the principles of free government and the blessings which they bring with them."

In December, 1847, Gen. Cass gave his views at length upon the "Wilnot Proviso," in a letter to Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee. In that letter he vowed himself opposed to the measure, and to the exercise of any legislation by Congress over any of the territories of the United States, respecting the domestic relations of their inhabitants. He believed that all questions of that nature should be settled by the people themselves, who ought to be allowed to regulate their internal concerns in their own way; and that Congress has no more power to abolish or establish slavery in such territories, than it has to regulate any other of the relative duties of social life—that of husband and wife, of parents and child, or of master and servant. He said in conclusion:

"The Wilnot Proviso seeks to take from its legitimate tribunal a question of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union as such, and to transfer it to another, created by the people for a special purpose, and foreign to the subject-matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles, we go back to the road of peace and safety. Leave to the people who will be affected by this question, to adjust it upon their own responsibility, and in their own manner, and we shall render another tribute to the

original principles of our government, and furnish another guaranty for its permanence and prosperity."

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, on the 8th of January, 1848, declared in favor of Gen. Cass for the presidency, with a unanimity unequalled in the previous history of the State. Although there was much difference of opinion in the selection of a candidate for governor, yet the popular sentiment in favor of General Cass, and the conviction that with him as the candidate their State could be placed among the foremost of the democratic States of the Union, induced an almost unanimous expression in his favor. (At the last election in the State of Ohio, the popular vote was democratic by a majority 1,563.) The State convention in Michigan has also unanimously placed him in nomination for the presidency. In the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, 1848, a resolution, in the highest degree complimentary to Gen. Cass, was unanimously reported by the committee, and adopted with acclamation by the convention.

The Democratic National Convention, which met at Baltimore on the 23d of May, by its final action, unanimously placed Gen. Cass in nomination for the presidency. Public opinion, looking to his brilliant services, sterling integrity, and unflinching fidelity, had pointed to him as THE MAN FOR THE TIMES, and the proper exponent of the American democracy. Plain and unassuming in his manners, kind and generous to a fault, frank and loyal in his intercourse with his fellow-men, he is, in every sense of the word, A DEMOCRAT.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Unionist must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 13, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.



ELECTION, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GEN. LEWIS CASS,  
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER,  
OF KENTUCKY.

There will be a meeting of Democratic Republicans at the Court House, in this Village, on WEDNESDAY EVE. (14th inst.), immediately after the adjournment of Court, for the purpose of responding to the nominations for President and Vice President made by the recent Convention at Baltimore. A general invitation is extended.

## Voice to the People.

[CONTINUED.]

The people will soon be called upon again to exercise their constitutional franchise in the election of a President and Vice President of the United States. The several candidates are now in the field, subject to the decision of the people who will make up their decision in favor of the men that have acted from principle, favorably to the great interests of the country.

To freshen our own memories, and to awaken in our minds, the importance of this high duty to our country; and to assist each other, if we can, in a proper performance of it, is the purpose that should animate every heart. In essaying to accomplish an object of such high national concern, we shall resort to the cool light of reason and a faithful history of the times; and eschew the malignity of party strife, and the passionate abuse of political opponents. We consider, indeed, too largely in the general sense of the justice of the people to believe, and feel an interest in their glory and felicity, too confidant to desire, that any considerations should control their course, which enlightened reason would repudiate, or public policy condemn. The malice of the multitude redounds to the benefit of the few. The great cause of humanity can advance under auspices of national wisdom. We would avert, too, from the heart, and understanding the prevalence of every sectional feeling and partiality whatever. And looking on the Presidential election with an anxious solicitude for the lasting prosperity of our common country—no one could feel indifferent as to its results.

In these confederate States, political parties are the inevitable concomitants of our Republican system; and seem inseparable from that latitudinous freedom, which usage sanctions, and organic law secures; and which originated in the wisdom of our ancestors, and was achieved by their valor and perseverance. From the very childhood of this Republic to the present gigantic vigor of her growth, rival parties have existed among us, and have constantly contended for lead and dominion in the national councils. And hence, in a country so ample and free, where the theatre of competition is open to all—where the fortunes of the whole Union may depend on a single political resolve, no person can receive the crowning honors of the nation without a previous submission of the principles and conduct of his political life to the general examination and approval of his fellow-men.

The foremost man that the country has produced was not exempted from the unreserved scrutiny, that has ever since awaited every incumbent of the Presidential office. To regulate this public scrutiny in a spirit of truth, candor and impartiality, is the dictate of justice and the duty of patriotism. The wrongs that are offered to the free spirit of our institutions, by the general, indiscriminate translation of our public characters, are never obliterated nor redressed by the political advancement of any individual. Persecution alienates the heart

that justice wins. It tarnishes the honor, and impairs the utility of the public service. It raises up discontents against the cause of free government, and weakens the general confidence in the prevalence of wisdom and virtue. We shall endeavor, therefore, to avoid this baneful spirit of persecution and injustice towards those who may differ from us in the views and opinions we truly entertain, and shall endeavor to communicate to you only in the spirit of candor on the subject of our political affairs.

No subject in politics has created a greater diversity of opinion, nor more widely separated political parties in the United States, than the principle of construction applied to the Federal Constitution. The Latitudinians party, styled Monarchists in 1776, Federalists in 1798, Federal Republicans in 1812, National Republicans in 1825, and Whigs now, have always labored to deduce from vague, indefinite and repudiated phrases in the Constitution, revolving, constructive and implied powers; powers, far exceeding in their magnitude and tendency, any that have been expressly delegated in the instrument itself. The powers concealed in those portentous phrases, and which have been brought forward, maintained and vindicated with boldness and perseverance, were discerned and repudiated by the very statesmen who advocated the ratification of the Federal Constitution. And every candid mind, acquainted with the history of this country, must admit, that if the powers since claimed, exercised and persisted in by this Latitudinarian party, had not been expressly disclaimed when the Constitution was struggling into life, that Constitution would never have been ratified by the requisite number of our States, nor adopted by the Convention whose wisdom bequeathed it to the world. Yet, from vague, indefinite and repudiated interpretations of the Constitution, have originated the doctrines, among many others, in defence of the Alien and Sedition Laws—the doctrines which gave a supervisory control to the Federal Judiciary over the sovereignty of the States—the doctrines which created the U. S. Bank; the doctrines which quartered upon our onerous protective Tariff duties, to enrich the few at the expense of the multitude, and to enable the General Government to expend the national treasure in the construction of magnificent roads and canals through the various States, and many other doctrines, for which the Federalists generally voted in solemn column, occasionally leading off with them, under some local influence, a few of the Republican party. The Republican party have uniformly exerted their influence against the exercise of each of the powers claimed by the Federalists.

These are but some of the unwarrantable doctrines of the Latitudinarian Constructionists of the Constitution—doctrines that have never been extinct nor still—which have been often pressed into the Federal councils of this country—and which, should they prevail and direct the settled policy of the nation, must quickly consolidate the confederate States.

We may trace their baleful origin in this country to that extraordinary man, Alexander Hamilton, who migrated to our shores from a British Isle, and who brought along with him all those prolific seeds of Monarchy, which, under his fostering care, were destined to sprout up in thick and fearful profusion in our free and fertile soil.

With a military frankness in his mind and purpose, he went from the army of the Revolution into the Convention that framed the Constitution, where, with his usual boldness and ability, he advocated a President and Senate for life, and the appointment by the General Government, of the Governors of the States, with a negative on State Laws.

On a failure to accomplish these anti-republican purposes, he retired from the Convention and left the arduous labors of free Government to other hands. But afterwards finding in the Constitution some general undefined powers to raise revenue, and to declare war, he advocated the adoption of that instrument, on a calculation that such powers would enable him to make the government in practice, what he failed to accomplish in its obvious structure and positive provisions.

He avowed the opinion, and no doubt honestly, that nothing but force or interest could govern men; and as force was quite an impracticable engine in a country, so strong, so valiant and free, he appealed to the interests of the Legislature itself, to keep that body, too, in servile union with the Executive Department. This calculation on the selfish depravity of man, was deeply seated in his mind; and, became the early, lingering star—the favorite cynosure by which he constantly steered his course, and around which his exulting hope and political aspirations delighted to play.

After the adoption of the Constitution he was placed at the head of the Treasury Department, where he fashioned and elaborated those seductive contrivances of State, so full of danger to Republican freedom, and which might have enabled some aspirant to seduce the national morals, and to triumph over the corrupted body of the Republic, and slander her immortal name in the celebration of departed liberty.

Among the seductive and demoralizing measures of Gen. Hamilton, and they were considered by Republicans, must be prominently placed the act for funding and paying the public debt, the Assumption Act, to enable Congress to discharge the separate debts of the States that never contracted their obligations in the common cause of the Union, and the act to incorporate the Bank of the United States. The Federal party has from that time to the present, uni-

formly given such a construction to the Constitution as to greatly enlarge the powers of the General Government, whilst the Republican party has as uniformly denied to Congress and to the Executive, every power not expressly granted or not necessary to the execution of such as were so granted. The leaders of the Federal party were Hamilton, the elder Adams, Pickens, King, &c.; those of the Republican party were Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Giles, Randolph, &c.

Thus far we have traced the origin and progress of Federalism; and to confirm the truth of the preceding remarks, we may appeal to the published declarations of Jefferson, in our next, and we may also refer to the annals of the age, and to the testimony of eminent public men of all parties, to prove that the Bank of the United States was not only a financial agent, but a political machine; that the fathers and advocates of the Bank designed and recommended it as such; and that it was a Federal measure, opposed by the Republican party, notwithstanding the Whigs now pretend that it has always been a Republican measure. We shall do this, not for the purpose of discussing the merits or demerits of the U. S. Bank—for the Whigs have declared that obsolete, but for the purpose of tracing the Federal party, with their measures, down to the present time, as we find it under the assumed name of Whig, and showing that whoever votes for any man supported by the Whigs, votes the Federal ticket, and in favor of old Federal measures, or for measures equally odious, which they would most assuredly adopt, if in their power. Federalism is Federalism still. The Republican party remains the same—Men only have changed.

## LETTER FROM GEN. CASS.

The following is Gen. Cass letter in reply to that of the Committee of the Baltimore Convention, announcing his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., announcing to me that I have been nominated by the Convention of the Democratic party as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the approaching election.

While I accept, with deep gratitude, this distinguished honor, and distinguished indeed it is—I do so, with a fearful apprehension of the responsibility it may eventually bring with it, and with a profound conviction that it is the kind confidence of my fellow-citizens, far more than any merit of my own, which has placed me thus prominently before the American people. And fortunate shall I be, if this confidence should find, in the events of the future, a better justification than is furnished by those of the past.

I have carefully read the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the platform of our political faith, and I adhere to them as firmly, as I approve them cordially. And while thus adhering to them, I shall do so with a sacred regard to "the principles and compromises of the constitution," and with an earnest desire for their maintenance "in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and the prosperity and happiness of our common country."

A feeling which has made us what we are, and which, in humble reliance upon Providence, we may hope is but the beginning of what we are to be. If called upon hereafter to render an account of my stewardship, in the great trust you desire to commit to me, should I be able to show that I had truly redeemed the pledge thus publicly given, and had adhered to the principles of the democratic party with as much fidelity and success as have generally marked the administration of the eminent men to whom the party has hitherto confided the chief executive authority of the government, I could prefer no higher claim to the favorable consideration of the country, nor to the impartial commendation of history.

This letter, gentlemen, closes my professional political faith. Receiving my first appointment from that pure patriot and great exponent of American democracy, Mr. Jefferson, more than forty years ago, the intervening period of my life has been almost wholly passed in the service of my country, and has been marked by many vicissitudes, and attended with many trying circumstances, both in peace and war. If my conduct in these situations, and the opinions I have been called upon to form express, from time to time, in relation to all the party topics of the day, do not furnish a clear exposition of my views respecting them, and at the same time, a sufficient pledge of my faithful adherence to their practical application, whenever and wherever I may be required to act, adding further I might now say would be mere delusion, unworthy of myself, and justly offensive to the party in whose name you are now acting.

My immediate predecessor in the nomination of the democratic party, who has since established so many claims to the regard and confidence of his country, when announcing, four years ago, his acceptance of a similar honor, announced also his determination not to be a candidate for re-election. Coinciding with him in his views, so well expressed, and so faithfully carried out, I beg leave to say, that no circumstances can possibly arise, which would induce me again to permit my name to be brought forward in connection with the chief magistracy of our country. My inclination and my sense of duty equally dictate this course.

No party, gentlemen, had ever higher motives for exertion, than has the great democratic party of the United States. With an abiding confidence in the rectitude of our principles, with an unshaken reliance upon the energy and wisdom of public opinion, and with the successful which has crowned the administration of the

government when committed to its keeping, (and it has been so committed during more than three-fourths of its existence,)—what has been done is at once the reward of past exertion, and the motive for future, and, at the same time, a guaranty for the accomplishment of what we have to do. We cannot conceal from ourselves that there is a powerful party in the country, differing from us in regard to many of the fundamental principles of our government, and opposed to us in their practical application, which will strive as zealously as we shall, to securing the ascendency of their principles, in the coming contest. That party is composed of our fellow-citizens, as deeply interested in the prosperity of our common country as we can be, and seeking as earnestly as we are to promote and perpetuate it. We shall soon present to the world the sublime spectacle of the election of a chief magistrate by twenty millions of people, without a single serious resistance to the laws, or the sacrifice of the life of one human being—and this, too, in the absence of all force but the moral force of our institutions; and, if we should add to all this, an example of mutual respect for the motives of the contending parties, so that the contest might be carried on with that firmness and energy which accompany deep conviction, and with as little personal aspersion as political divisions permit, we should do more for the great cause of human freedom throughout the world, than by any other tribute we could render to its value.

We have a government founded by the will of all, responsible to the power of all, and administered for the good of all. The very first article in the democratic creed teaches that the people are competent to govern themselves: it is, indeed, rather an axiom than an article of political faith. From the days of Gen. Hamilton to our days the party opposed to us,—of whose principles he was the great exponent, if not the founder, while it has changed its name, has preserved essentially its identity of character; and the doubt he entertained and taught of the capacity of man for self-government, has remained a marked landmark in our political opinions. Here is the very starting-point of the difference between the two great parties which divide our country. All other differences are but subordinate and auxiliary to this, and may, in fact, be resolved into it. Looking with doubt upon the issue of self-government; one party is prone to think the public authority should be strengthened, and to fear any change, lest that change might weaken the necessary force of the government; while the other, strong in its convictions of the intelligence and virtue of the people, believe that original power is safer than delegated, and that the solution of the great problem of good government consists in governing with the least force, and leaving individual action as free from restraint as is compatible with the preservation of the social system, thereby securing to each all the freedom which is essential to the well-being of the whole.

As a party, we ought not to mistake the signs of the times, but should bear in mind, that this is an age of progress—of advancement in all the elements of intellectual power, and in the opinions of the world. The general government should assume no powers. It should exercise none which have not been clearly granted by the parties of the federal compact. We ought to construe the constitution strictly, according to the received and sound principles of the Jeffersonian school. But, while rash experiments should be deprecated, if the government is stationary in its principles of action, and refuses to accommodate its measures, within its constitutional sphere—cautiously, indeed, but wisely and cheerfully,—to the advancing sentiments and necessities of the age, it will find its moral force impaired, and the public will determined to do what the public authority itself should readily do, when the indications of popular sentiment are clear, and clearly expressed.

With great respect, gentlemen, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

LEWIS CASS.

HON. A. STEVENSON.  
President of the Democratic Convention,  
and The Vice Presidents of the same.

GEN. CASS A FEDERALIST.

The federal papers have fixed upon this charge, as one of the grounds of opposition to Gen. Cass. This is absolutely too absurd to answer. The Ohio Statesman thus notices it:

The Zonville Courier, in speaking of the nomination of Gen. Cass, re-vents the exploded calumny that he was once a federalist. The Courier is probably not aware, that Gen. Cass in early days lived in Muskingum county—that by its Democracy, he was elected to the first office he ever filled, and that among the old citizens, Gen. Herrick, Dr. Hanna, Dr. Mitchell, John Corley, of Dresden, and others, whose demerit is above and beyond suspicion, the fact can clearly be established that Lewis Cass was once true to Democratic principles, and at the very time the Federal presses charge him with Federalism, he was the Democratic candidate for a seat in the Legislature.

We may add to the above, that he was only about twenty-four years old when Jefferson appointed him to office, and that since that time he has received high appointments from Madison Jackson and Van Buren. These men were not very apt to appoint federalists to posts of honor. The Advertiser, of course, greedily snatches at these slanders, and says that Gen. Cass wore a black cockade on his hat sometime between 1799—1800. At that period Lewis was a youth sixteen years of age! [Argus.]

Adjutant General Redington, in his annual report on the condition of the Militia of this State, says no return can be made of the military force of the State, because the Militia System was virtually abolished by the Legislature of 1844.

BVIL

The increased Paris-Hill, of past is a story of all kinds. More than two places in transport. Lumber, land; and could do so. could be had. brood, Peru, those of this vine that these places. It is truly Paris people. traders for the equally great each other ly with the at the lowest.

It would on Paris-Hill would nature East and Part of There are Book Store well filled owned and brood in this are as home County or has been numbers with parding is the a few likely are fully every day, traders shall traders will. This change benefit, not people in town.

The busi Paris as we recently to fulfillment a few short has been long and elegant dation of p number tree Mr. Hinds, accomplish courage and anticipated the education hearty pray ty. In a beral change made which recently o with goods of Messrs. ing Merchants identify the and welfare by the way city should now, and business," make us draw named as a Caring has long been are happy under exco ry; and weaving is moderate this vestment. to be built kind, cons convenient speedily at this immediate successful large Fon son's, Den will present any place add, that up and pa

A undus O of extrao among th the whigs "I wen the battal I volun second by Hughes, were stat army we before we to see how among us democra

When an honest enough the dollars, after exper promises. He is no candidate.

An e held at the Hamlin a they adje usey, CA



EVIDENCES OF BUSINESS.

The increase of business at South Paris and Paris-Hill, compared with that of several years past is astonishing as well as gratifying. Trade of all kinds has been unusually brisk at these two places during the past three or four months. More than thirty horses are constantly engaged in transporting produce, goods of all kinds, and lumber between these two places and Portland; and several of the traders often say they could do a much larger business if more teams could be had. The people of Buckfield, Hiram, Peru, Woodstock, Sumner and especially those of this town are rapidly becoming convinced that they can trade as advantageously at these places as at Norway or any other place. It is truly gratifying to hear great numbers of Paris people say "We will sustain our own traders if they will do us justice"; and it is equally gratifying to see our traders vying with each other in the honorable effort of dealing justly with the people, and selling all kinds of goods at the lowest remunerating prices.

It would be surprising indeed, if the traders on Paris-Hill could not secure the custom which would naturally centre here; viz; that from the East and North part of Paris, part of Buckfield and part of Sumner, Peru and Woodstock. There are three large stores here, besides a Book Store and Shoe Store—all of which are well filled with excellent goods of all kinds, owned and managed by young men born and bred in this vicinity, and who to say the least, are as honest and enterprising as any in the County or State. The amount of business that has been carried on here this spring—the great numbers who are constantly arriving and departing is the best evidence that trade has received a new impulse; and this state of things is not likely to retrograde—a thing of which we are fully convinced by more or less intercourse every day with the people. The cry is "our traders shall be sustained." We hope our traders will think of this, and act accordingly. This change of feeling is destined to be of vast benefit, not to the traders simply, but to all the people in this vicinity and especially to this town.

The business is increasing rapidly at South Paris as well as Paris-Hill. This village has recently taken an unusual stride in the fulfillment of its duty, as well as destiny. Within a few short months the Oxford Liberal Institute has been located at that place, and a spacious and elegant building erected for the accommodation of pupils. It has already commenced its summer term under the most favorable auspices. Mr. Hinds, the principle of the Institute—an accomplished teacher has received greater encouragement than under the circumstances, he anticipated. This school opens a new era in the educational facilities of Old Oxford. Our hearty prayer is for its uninterrupted prosperity. In a business point of view there are several changes made recently and about to be made which are highly important. The Store recently owned by Mr. Hall has been filled with goods of all kinds, under the management of Messrs. Denson & Rounds—two enterprising Merchants who it is presumed intend to identify themselves with the permanent interests and welfare of that busy Village. It is singular, by the way, that a man of Mr. Denson's sagacity should come to South Paris; if Norway, is now, and is always likely to be the "centre of business," as some persons have vainly tried to make us believe. But so it is, and every man must draw his own inference why this is so. A new saw-mill has been built, which must be named as increasing the business of this place. Carding and Dressing Cloth is a business that has long been abandoned at South Paris. We are happy to find that it is about to be resumed under excellent management with new machinery; and as much domestic spinning and weaving is still done, this must not only accommodate the people but prove a profitable investment. A new Tannery likewise is about to be built of the largest and most thorough kind, consisting of a hundred vats, with every convenience for tanning leather of all kinds speedily and in the best possible manner. When this immense undertaking is completed, and its successful operation, together with Hensley's large Foundry—the Woolen Factory, Denson's, Dement's and Field's Stores, South Paris will present an air of business unsurpassed by any place in the County. We would simply add, that the way to build up a town, is to build up and patronize its own men.

A returned volunteer writes to the Columbus Ohio Freeman, the following statement of extraordinary patriotic demonstration worked among the soldiers in Mexico by the conduct of the widows at home:

"I went to Mexico at a time when, as did all the battalion that I went with, excepting five, I volunteered in Baltimore, Maryland, in the second battalion, under Colonel George W. Hingles, consisting of 1275 men, of whom 1270 were staunch whigs. During our stay in the army we lost 412 men, leaving 863, and just before we left the seat of war a vote was taken to see how many Tom Corwin whigs there were among us. The vote stood as follows:—whigs 14; democrats 861.

When Polk and Dallas were first nominated, an honest old farmer, being a very little doted, caught the sound, and understood it 'pork and dollars,' and thought it would be refreshing after experiencing the non-fulfillment of the whig promises of 'two dollars a day and roast beef.' He is now liable to mistake the names of our candidates for Cash and Butter.

An enthusiastic Ratification meeting was held at Bangor, last week. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin addressed the meeting at length, and adjourned with nine cheers for the nominees, Cass and Butler.

GEN. TAYLOR NOMINATED!

We learn from the Portland Empire, that Gen. Taylor has received the nomination of the Federal convention at Philadelphia, for President.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New York, was selected for Vice President.

Perhaps it is appropriate in announcing the nomination of Gen. Taylor, to accompany the statement by the following notice of him by that old standard federal paper—the organ of Mr. Webster—the Boston Courier:

GENERAL TAYLOR. We believe it is known by this time that we are not in favor of the nomination of Gen. Taylor.

We have done many things for our party not agreeable to us, but we never yet tried to delude any persons less informed than ourselves into the belief that a man with Gen. Taylor's qualities ought to be President of the United States. We make no doubt that there are men in Mr. Bayly's district, Virginia, who believe that Gen. T. is moderately well informed, but we will not hazard our reputation, in this land of free schools, by stating that we believe there is one person in this Commonwealth, with a beard on, who believes any such thing.

But he is available, it is said. Ignorance has not unfrequently been considered as having something to do with availability. A certain man was once made Emperor because of his stupidity; one of his electors, desiring to be chosen through his vote for the weakest man in the assembly, elected him almost unanimously to the attainment of all.

We know there are men of good sense not able to write good English; but we do not think any such need to fear Gen. Taylor as a rival, except in the latter respect. Men differ, it strikes us, as to what makes availability. Now the fact that a man introduced "blood-hounds" into the Florida war, to hunt down the Seminoles, does not make him, in our mind, any more available as a candidate for the Presidency; nor is our enthusiasm awakened overmuch by the fact that, in this age, a man owns two or three hundred slaves, and work them in such States as Louisiana and Mississippi. The fact that a man has not slept under a roof for some time, when he has done so, might commend him to the Black-Heads or the Choctaws, but we really don't see how it is going to prepare him for the White House.

We don't mind a round oath or two when a man has the tooth-ache or the gout, but we cannot see how a habit of calling upon "Sinners" for aid is going to make a man available with two or three hundred thousand Christian voters.

Consistency, we know, is not an available quality, but a good memory is, and a seeming regard for the truth is desirable. The intention, however, governs; we can therefore overlook the directly opposite statements in Gen. Taylor's of August 3d, 1847, and April 20th, 1848. In one, he says a man of some experience in State affairs should be selected, (as a candidate for Presidency), and that he would cheerfully acquiesce in such a choice; in the other, he says that the reports that he would do so, circulating in the northern papers, have no foundation in "any verbal or written statement of (mine) his." This mistake was probably made by the letter-writer, who seems to be as careless of his interests as some of the editorial friends of Mr. Webster of his.

It is rumored that there are men in Boston—we have not seen them—who compare Gen. Taylor to Washington. All we have to say is that such gentlemen are exceedingly ironical, and we are glad for their sakes that Washington left no immediate heir over-sensitive about his memory.

NEBRASKA. The boundaries of the new territory of Nebraska, as proposed in the bill now before Congress, are as follows:—"Commencing at a point in the Missouri river, where the fourteenth parallel of north latitude crosses said river; thence west on said parallel to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence due south to the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the place of beginning."

A GREAT COUNTRY. Calvin Coulton gives a glowing account of California. Writing from Monterey, he says: "I have been in the four quarters of the globe, but of all climes in the winter give me this." He describes the women as wonderfully prolific; and, what is remarkable, the birth of each child, instead of breaking down the constitution of the mother, only seems to impart fresh force to its salient energies."

The Cincinnati Times states, a number of wealthy Mexican families, from the interior of that country, arrived in our city yesterday, preferring the peace and quiet of this country to the uncertainties of their own.

MISSISSIPPI. The Mississippi River, during the last of traveling several miles from an old town, took the advantage of a high water, and a boom across, digging a channel through the largest class of steamboats, and clearing the distance twenty-eight miles.

An old whig in Cadiz, Ohio, on hearing of Cass and Butler's nomination, sprang from his seat, and with uplifted hands yelled out, "We're beat again, boys there's no use of trying."

A Norman gentleman has invented a snuff-box in the shape of a pistol, which by the help of a spring, fires the snuff out the nose without the trouble of snuffing.

It is said that Cuba is the only place where the laws are written in Spanish in which the sort of a locomotive suits the car.

Mr. Trest, late United States Commissioner to Mexico, has arrived at the Astor House in New York, says the Empire.

Set up a man as a candidate for President, and he will find them out.

A newsmonger has brought to light a paragraph published in Niles's Register of September 18, 1848, which states that in the years 1799-1800 Gen. Cass, who was then the proprietor of a grammar school in Wilmington, always appeared with a black cockade on his hat.—Boston Bee.

THE TREATY. We think it probable that the chamber of deputies at Queretaro, on the 17th May, voted to ratify the treaty, though one report makes the majority 16 and others make it 40. It was in the deputies that the greatest opposition was expected; so that it may be concluded that the treaty has been ratified. A letter from Washington, dated Sunday, expected official information of peace in that city within twenty-four hours. A commercial letter, dated at Vera Cruz, May 22, states positively that the thing was settled.

Gen. Herrera has been elected president by the departments, but Pena y Pena still remains provisional president, having been chosen by the congress. The votes for Herrera were not opened and declared because the vote of one state had not been returned. When that should reach Queretaro, Herrera would be inaugurated. He is for peace.

USELESS PITY. The federal presses all over the country are lavish in their expressions of pity for the locos, because they have been so unfortunate as to nominate Gen. Cass. In 1844 they bestowed their pity upon Mr. Van Buren, and now, at the fall of the locos, they are naming James K. Polk. The election of Mr. Polk explained the cause of their course then, and it is only the well-grounded fear of Mr. Cass' election, that excites all their pity now. They may as well spare their tears, for the people are not to be gulled by such crocodile demonstrations. [Eastern Times.]

Gen. Worth it is said, has withdrawn his charges against Gen. Scott, and further proceedings before the Court of Inquiry, in this case, will therefore be suppressed. The Pillow investigation, however, will be continued.

The unfortunate black republic of Hayti continues in a deplorable condition. Assassinations are of daily occurrence—property is wantonly destroyed by the multitude, and the black President continues a terrible series of executions and confiscations.

OLD POLITICIANS.—Prince Metternich, the ex-Minister, is living in London, in Eaton Square. He says he did not quit his position—it quitted him. M. Guizot, the other expelled Prime Minister, has taken a small house in Pelham Crescent, and is living in a very unassuming manner. He did not quit his position either.

Old politicians, according to their own accounts, never quit the positions, but are always left behind, or compelled to run away by the progress of the age, a pretty good proof that the people have more intelligence than they, and in advance of them in all that constitutes the political freedom.

LOUISIANA.—The Steamer United States brings intelligence of the death of this man. During the early part of his life, when plain Alexander Baring, he passed much of his time in the United States, and married the daughter of Gen. William Bingham, of Philadelphia.

Montreal papers state that at Lewiston, on the frontier of Canada, more than fifteen hundred papers, from the United States for the western part of Canada, are retained for the lack of payment of postage, and that the same may be said of all the other frontier towns.

Remember that labor is necessary to excellence. This is an eternal truth, although vanity cannot be brought to believe, or indolence to heed it.—John Randolph.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun, and the two are never far apart.

The following article we copy with pleasure from the Boston Mercantile Journal, March, 1848, and we hope if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to cure, they will specially avail themselves of it.

DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal qualities. Indeed this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been resorted to by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. At a recent year since, arrested the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He invested with the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved by combining it with ingredients whose properties were well proved and generally recognized, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections, and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our clime and large towns, and often prove fatal swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than in the case with most other, he had almost said, all other classes of diseases.

None genuine, unless signed J. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

WISCASSSETT, Maine, Jan. 30.

E. BROWN.—Dear Sir: I take this opportunity to return to you my most sincere thanks for the benefit I have received from the use of your SASSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS. I can with much pleasure say that I have been very much benefited by their use. I have been troubled for a long time with a severe scrofula humor, for which I have applied to all our physicians, without receiving the least relief; at last I was induced to try your Bitters, by the strong recommendation of my friends, and to my utter astonishment they have entirely cured me, and I find by inquiry, that I am not the only person that has been cured by the use of this part of the country. It is becoming one of the most popular medicines ever sold, and I hope soon to see the name of E. BROWN, recommended as a natural, safe and effectual remedy for the impurities of the blood. Please send me one bottle by Railroad or Stage, and oblige your most obedient servant.

JAMES W. WARREN.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES.

In Turner, 18th ult, by Rev. Mr. Butler, John Reed, civil engineer, of Winthrop, to Mary A. Bonney.

To Livermore, Charles H. Chamberlain, editor of the Bath Tribune, to Miss Susan G. Wilson.

In Minot, 24th ult, by Rev. W. R. French, Josiah D. Pulsifer, Esq., of Columbia, to Miss Helen A. Woodbury.

In Mt. Vernon, Philip Phillips, of Turner, to Miss Julia A. Brown.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. W. GOODNOW, ESPECIALLY informs her old customers and the public generally, that she has just received a good assortment of fashionable STRAW, SILK AND FANCY BONNETS.

—ALSO—CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Orders from a distance, (as usual), punctually attended to.

Norway Village, June 1, 1848.

THE RISING STAR COOKING STOVE.

THE above mentioned Stove was patented by Ashley Crafts of Auburn, Ohio, May 24, 1847, and introduced into this State last Fall. It is a new and improved mode of cooking, now in use, having four boilers and a large convenient oven. It can be changed from a stove to an open FIRE FRAMES.

In the short space of FIVE WEEKS. It can be seen, by those wishing to see it, on Paris Hill, from the 15th day of June till the 1st of July, at the residence of Mr. J. K. Hammond, at the corner of the Mill, South Paris.

The subscriber having purchased the right of said stove for this County, intends to have a supply on hand and ready for the full number of all those who wish to "see the fire" are requested to call and examine this Stove. All that want a good Cook Stove are requested to examine this before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS A. PACKARD, Paris, June 10th, 1848.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, 1848.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Brownfield, respectfully represent that a town was organized by the Selection of said town on the 15th day of Nov. last past, from a point between the dwelling houses of John Quint and Joseph (Juni), in said town of Brownfield, (through lands of John and John Quint, and of the late John Quint, a communicable with the Buxton road) so called would greatly facilitate the public convenience, that the same lands from possession of the said town of Brownfield, at a town meeting legally notified for that purpose and held on the first Monday of March, 1848, the said lands were lawfully and reasonably refused to accept the same.

Whereupon, your Petitioners considering themselves aggrieved by such refusal and request your Honor to approve and allow said road and direct the laying out and acceptance to be recorded by said town of Brownfield, as in and to the best effect.

WILLIAM B. QUINT & 11 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1848.

OF the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of John Quint in Brownfield, on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately thereafter, at some convenient place in the said county will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereof to be served on the Clerk of said town of Brownfield, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Brownfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least seven days before the said meeting, and to be read to all persons interested may then and there appear, and allow cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE subscribers represent that the County road as now located and travelled through township Letter B, in said County by the dwelling house of John L. Brown to and into township No. 4, Range 1, passes much of the way over land where it is very difficult and expensive to make a good road, which it is said to be made in the best manner, and so to accommodate the public equity well and save much expense in making and keeping in repair said road.

They therefore pray that the Commissioners would view and if practicable locate an alteration in said road, commencing at the intersection of the Gros road and ending at the intersection of the Gros road and the bridge across the Magalloway river in Township No. 5, in the 1st Range.

FRANKLIN SMITH & another.

May 10, 1848.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, 1848.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of John Quint in Brownfield, on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately thereafter, at some convenient place in the said county will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereof to be served on the Clerk of said town of Brownfield, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Brownfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least seven days before the said meeting, and to be read to all persons interested may then and there appear, and allow cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

JAMES T. ABBOTT,

late of Andover, said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months, commencing the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1848, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the house of Lewis Crockett in Andover, at the house of the said day of the said month of the said day of October, next, from ten to four o'clock on each of said days.

Dated at Andover, June 6th, 1848.

LEWIS CROCKETT, WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN.

Stray Calves.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the tenth inst. two HEIFER CALVES, one is a yearling and the other a calf, both of which are white, with black spots, and white on the under part of the body. The owner is requested to prove recovery, by charges, on or before the 15th inst. or the calves will be sold.

D. C. CLIMBING.

Paris, June 12, 1848.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

ENOCH P. PETERSON,

late of Newton in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend at said service at the dwelling house of John Peterson in Livermore, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on Friday, the 24th day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOHN HEARBY, } Commissioners of Insolvency. HENRIOT AUSTIN, }

Canton, June 6th, 1848.

Wm. M. COZMAN, MAIN STREET, NORWAY VILLAGE.

DEALER IN—WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Is receiving from the city from time to time New Goods; of superior quality, which he will sell as CHEAP as can be bought in Portland or Boston, as he buys all his goods EXCEEDINGLY LOW, and SELLS THEM, with very little advance.

AT COST.

He has just received an assortment of GOLD and SILVER LEVENS, L'EPRES, and common WATCHES; BRASS AND WOODEN CLOCKS; SPECTACLES, KNIVES, SCISSORS, BEADS, COMBS, And a great variety of other goods, too numerous to mention. For particulars CALL AND EXAMINE, and you cannot fail to find something to suit your taste.

REPAIRING.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired, and warranted.

May 27, 1848.

CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING CO. would respectfully give notice that they are fitting up a CUSTOM CARDING MACHINE, and will be prepared to receive Wool for Carding on the 1st day of June next.

They have purchased new Cards, and are putting their Machines in the best of order. Perfect satisfaction will be guaranteed to those who favor them with a call. Particular attention will be paid to CLOTH DRESSING.

From the superiority of their finishing apparatus, and the experience of their help, they feel assured that they will be enabled to finish Cloths in better style than can be done elsewhere.

Wool will be received in exchange for work. Cloths received and returned to the following places, free of expense, viz: Dennis Mills, Lowell; H. C. Russell, Fryeburg; A. Grover, Bethel Hill; Lovjoy & French, Albany; John Hall, Waterville; A. M. Nelson, Bridgton; J. C. Bolster, Rumford; J. F. Howe, Sumner.

WM. DEERING, Agent.

South Paris, May 25, 1848.

Woolen Cloths!!

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING CO. take pleasure in informing their customers that they have on hand an unusually large stock of WOOLEN CLOTHS, which they have intended should be unsurpassed in durability, or style, by any of their previous manufacture, and which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions.

All Cloths sold WARRANTED SERVICEABLE, as those known to be defective will not be offered.

Cloths sold to the TRADE at prices to correspond with the TIMES, and WOOL taken in payment if desired.

WM. DEERING, Agent.

South Paris, June, 1848.

New Spring Goods!!

HUBBARD & STEVENS

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring Goods, which they will sell at very low prices. 4000 YDS SHEETINGS from 1-2 to 8 cts. per yd. 3000 YD. PRINTS, from 3-2 to 14 cts. per yd.

Paris Hill, May 23, 1848.

Graffenburg Medicines.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for the sale of the following Graffenburg Medicines, viz: Graffenburg Pills, Children's Panacea, Eye Lotion, Green Mountain Ointment, Sarsaparilla Compound.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 23, 1848.

Groceries! Groceries!!

SUCH as Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Salsaparilla, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Raisins, Sugar, Honey, Molasses, a splendid article, Clear Parsi—Blackberry, &c., all of which will be sold cheap. Likewise Coffee, from 7 to 10 cents per lb. 20 lbs. good Sugar for \$1. Ten, 25 cents.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 28, 1848.

SHAWLS!!

4 DOZEN FASHIONABLE SHAWLS of different kinds, from 60 cts. to \$10.00 each. Also a Good assortment of Muslin de Laine, Ginghams, Printed Lawns, &c. Likewise, Checked Cambrics, and other white goods, for sale by

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

May 23, 1848.

Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE subscribers have on hand and will keep constantly for sale Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a genuine article—cheap.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 28th, 1848.

WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED CORDS OF HEMLOCK BARK, Wanted by the subscriber, at South Paris, for which he will pay \$2.75 per cord, CASH, on delivery.

LEWIS BRIDGEMAN.

South Paris, May 10, 1848.

E. W. CLARK, DEPUTY SHERIFF, PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

All precepts and communications by Mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

April 18, 1848.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms the farm formerly owned by the heirs of Benjamin Frost, situated in the town of GORHAM, in the County of Cumberland, Maine, and in the State of Maine, containing about 120 acres, well divided into Woodland, Tillage and pasture, and the buildings are convenient and in good repair.

The farm is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, within one mile and in full view of the Seaboard, rendering it a desirable residence for any who may wish to give their children the advantage of one of the best schools in the State. The terms of payment will be made to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, PETER H. FROST, Norway, or of SIMON T. RICE, Portland, or DANIEL C. LINDEY of Gorham.

May 24, 1848.

To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners in and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, citizens and legal voters of said County, would respectfully represent that a large number of Petitions have been signed in the several towns in said County by the citizens thereof directed to the next Legislature and praying that the County Buildings may be removed from their present location to some point on the road leading from South Paris to Norway Village and near the point intersected by the road leading from Hiram to Sleep Falls in Norway; or that they would leave said question of removal to the people for their decision at the ballot box. They further represent that as the time said Petitions were first put into circulation, it was a matter of doubt whether the contemplated location would be fixed in Paris or Norway, and if in the latter, your Hon. Board would have no jurisdiction in the premises.

They further represent that said Petitioners are now willing to have said new location fixed near said four corners in said town of Paris, and that they would therefore in their own behalf and in behalf of the Petitioners, pray your Hon. Board to take said matter of removal into consideration, and so far grant the prayer of your Petitioners as to direct the submission of said question of removal to the people to be by them voted upon at the next annual September election, agreeably to the provisions of the Statute giving authority to the Board of Selection in such cases. As it is duty bound will ever pray.

JAMES WALKER & 94 others.

April, 1848.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested by publishing a true and attested copy of their Petition and of this Order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, the first publication to be at least thirty days before the next adjourned term of said County Commissioners Court, to be held at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of July next, that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS JACOB W. LOTHOPE of Buckfield in the County of Oxford, on the twenty third day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, made and executed to me, the subscriber, a mortgage deed of that date of the Southern half of the lot of land numbered Seventeen in the Sixth Range and West Division of Lots in said Buckfield, to secure payment of certain notes of hand therein described. Now the said Lotthrop having failed to pay said notes, according to the tenor thereof, whereby the condition said mortgage deed has not been fulfilled, I hereby claim possession of said land for condition broken in order to foreclose said mortgage, agreeably to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

JACOB GURNEY.

Hobron, June 2, 1848.

New Spring Goods!!

A. C. DENISON

Is now receiving his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.

Norway April 25, 1848.

BONNETS!! BONNETS!!

10 DOZ. Fashionable Bonnets, such as Florence, China Pearl, Laces, &c., from 17 cts. to \$3.50 each, and Trimmings, such as Flowers, Wreaths, Ribbons, &c., for sale by

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 23, 1848.

Broadcloths!

GERMAN, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN Broadcloths, Middlesex Casimires, Fancy Tweeds and Satinets, for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848.

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are Licensed and will sell all kinds of Legcons, for Medical and Mechanical purposes only.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, May 23, 1848.

Sheetings and Shirtings.

5000 YDS. Sheetings and Shirtings for sale by

A. C. DENISON.

Norway, May 1, 1848.

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX Lectures on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 254 pages, 24 engravings. Paper 10 cts. bound 75 cts. Many parts—postage 75 cts.

Shoulder Braces, Chest Expansors, \$2. Mail to any part of the country. Tubing Tubes, Suspenders, \$3. By mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, per pair, \$3 to \$10 for all Ruptures, Falling of the Uterus and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere. For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next to the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post paid.

Feb. 28, 1848.

Freedom Notice.

IN consideration of the sum of ten dollars paid by CHARLES BURGESS, my son, I hereby relinquish the whole of his time and all my right to his earnings until he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, and shall neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness—HENRY STORER, Mexico, April 20, 1848.

Freedom Notice.

IN consideration of fifty dollars paid me by Victor M. Abbott, my son, I hereby relinquish the whole of his time, and all my right to his earnings, until he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, and shall neither claim any of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness—ISAAC RANDALL, Mexico, Mo., May 2, 1848.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner, FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

Residence, MECHANIC FALLS, Cumberland Co. N. H. All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1848.



